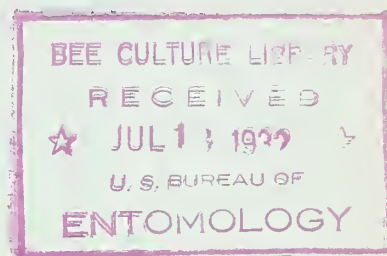


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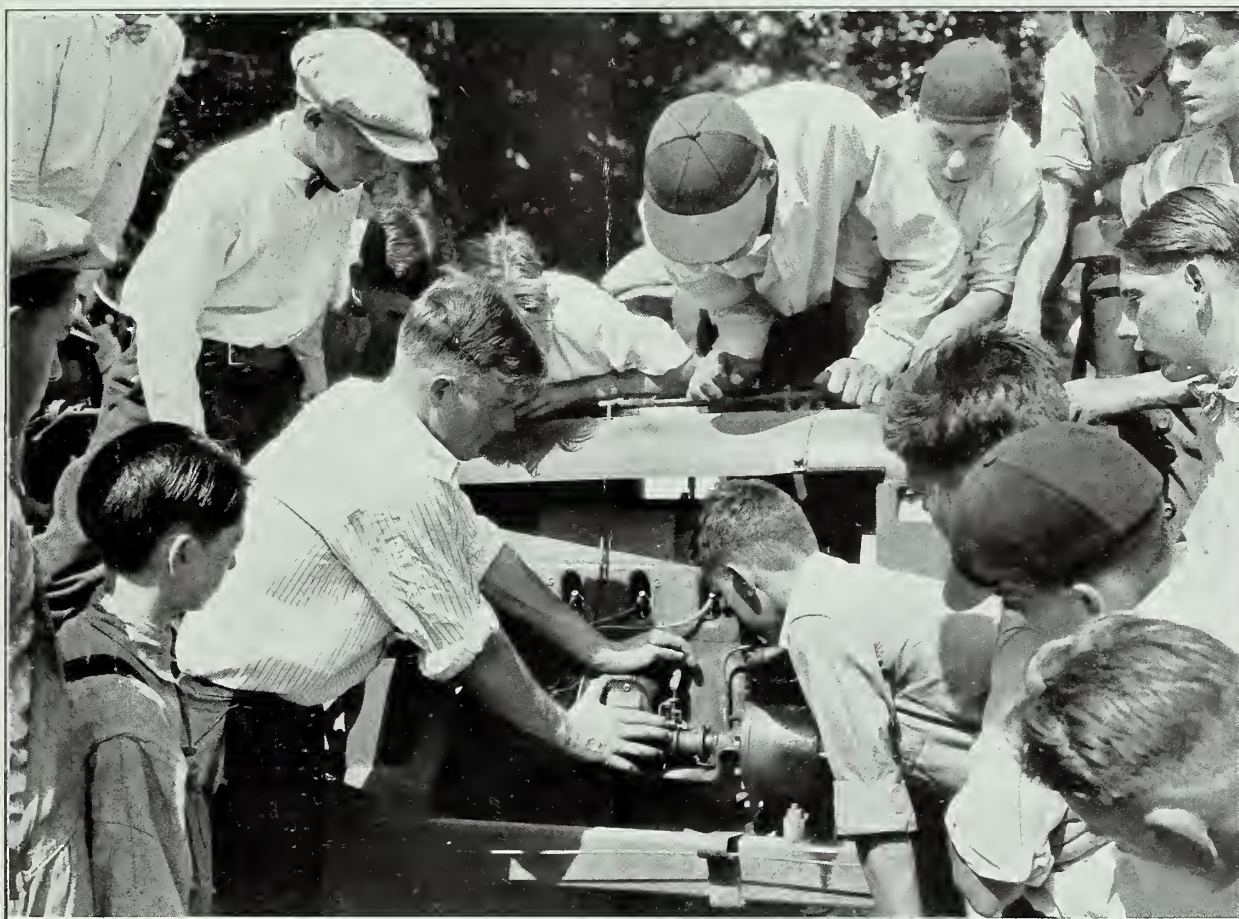
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Extension Service Review



VOL. 3, No. 7

JULY, 1932



4-H CLUB BOYS LEARN ABOUT FARM POWER

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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In This Issue

NORTH CAROLINA is now nearer to the goal of a self-sustaining agriculture than it has been before in 50 years. Director I. O. Schaub sees agriculture in his State turning the corner as he describes the "live-at-home" program, which has played such an important part in bringing about a decrease of 541,000 acres in cash crops and an increase of 865,000 acres in food and feed crops. North Carolina he believes has taken a long step forward in balancing crop and livestock production to utilize labor and equipment to better advantage and in adapting agricultural production to market demand.



OHIO stubbornly contested and stopped with minimum damage its most recent invasion of the Army worm. T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, gives us a graphic account of how the battle was waged. Supplies of direction sheets telling what to do were taken immediately by county agents to elevators, banks, and leading stores in the affected area. News stories were run, radio talks were made, poisoning demonstrations were given, and the telephones in the county extension offices were kept in constant use. When local poison supplies ran low, additional supplies were brought in from a distance. There was no lag anywhere. In 10 days the invasion had ended and the forces of information had won.

4-H CLUB WORK more than any other one phase of extension has the respect and support of business men. That's the thought with which Dean W. C. Coffey of Minnesota opens his very enthusiastic statement on 4-H club work in his State. Some of the finest achievements of extension work in Minnesota, he tells us, come through developing an interest in club work in farm homes which up to that time had been indifferent to the county extension agent and his program.

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THE NEAT SUM of \$87,110 was what women and girls belonging to Florida home-demonstration clubs received for home products sold by them last year. And, they went a step farther in emphasizing this apt lesson for the present time. They brought their story before their urban and suburban sisters in an impressive exhibit of vegetable soups, jellies, marmalades, flowers, and novel home products at the annual meeting of the Florida State Federation of Women's Clubs.



On the Calendar

THE AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK and Economic Conference for the Western States will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 11 and 12, and for the Central States at Chicago, Ill., September 14-16.

Arkansas Farm and Home Week, Fayetteville, August 2-5.

Arkansas Extension Conference, Fayetteville, August 6-9.

Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 18-24.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS of the United States Department of Agriculture have been arranged for six State and interstate fairs during July and August by the Office of Exhibits.

Northern Arizona State Fair, Prescott, Ariz., July 1-4.

Northwest Fair, Minot, N. Dak., July 4-9.

North Dakota State Fair for Fargo, Fargo, N. Dak., July 11-16.

Kankakee Interstate Fair, Kankakee, Ill., August 12-19.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill., August 20-27.

Upper Peninsula State Fair, Escanaba, Mich., August 22-27.

ONE OF THE most popular productions of the Department Office of Exhibits is a mechanical hen. It attracted so much attention on its first exhibition in Massachusetts that the State Fairs Association had a reproduction of the hen made and loaned it during 1931 to the county fairs holding membership in the association. This experience suggests a practical way of making outstanding feature exhibits of the department available to county as well as to State and interstate fairs.

SAYS Esther Pond, Wyoming home-management specialist, "Not enough girls and women know how to manage the three tools of the home maker—time, energy, and money. Through our junior home-management clubs which take in women from 18 to 24 years of age, we seek to give the training they desire in efficient management."

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and it is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

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REUBEN BRIGHAM, Editor

Extension Service Review

VOL. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1932

No. 7

How I Feel About 4-H Club Work

W. C. COFFEY

Dean, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota

I HAVE been impressed over and over again by the appeal our 4-H club work makes to the business men of Minnesota. Each year, during State fair week, the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis gives the 4-H club members and workers attending the fair a banquet. Only a few business men are permitted to attend, as the 4-H crowd taxes the capacity of our largest banqueting places, but the favored few are there and some have admitted to me that they had to "pull wires" to secure "the bid." At one of these banquets I sat beside a prominent business man. His eyes were shining with interest and delight as he looked at the happy, responsive, purposeful throng and he said, "I have two sons and I could wish nothing better for them than that they find their life partners amongst the group of girls here tonight."

As the above would suggest, the 4-H club work, more than any other one phase of extension, has helped to win the respect and support of Minnesota business men for county agent work. They support the 4-H club by providing special prizes, funds for buying stock, and by giving personal leadership through sponsoring boys and girls in given projects. They thus come in contact with the county agent and come favorably to know a great deal about the other features of his program. I suppose our business men are little different from those in other States but perhaps somewhat so. The Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, regard agriculture as their chief hinterland of support and they are, there-

fore, anxious to identify themselves with movements that give promise of building up our agricultural interests. And nothing else inspires them quite so much as the annual gathering of 4-H club forces at the State fair and the junior livestock

dren, but unfortunately there is lack of appreciation of what the 4-H club program can do for them. Yet, some of the finest achievements in extension work in our State have come by developing somehow a spark of interest in club work

within homes of indifferent attitude toward the county agent and his program. Here, again, I suppose I am saying nothing new, but I can not refrain from adding weight to what I infer is already existing testimony

In our State I have witnessed the power of 4-H club work to rekindle interest in education. We have under the supervision of the university four schools of agriculture for rural young people who have completed the grades but who have not gone on to high school. Often our able country boys and girls decide to quit school upon completing the grades. But they continue in 4-H club work or become interested in it after leaving

school. The educational nature of the work and the contacts it furnishes often cause these young people and their parents to reconsider the matter of schooling, and as a result we have a number in our schools of agriculture who would not be enrolled with us were it not for club work. We have 4-H club organizations within our schools. These young people come to us 4-H club minded, they remain so while with us, and thus minded they return to their home communities to become an inspiration and help to the extension program. And they do return, for these schools are organized and conducted for the purpose of training young men and women for rural

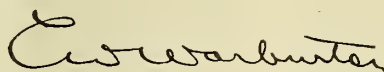
(Continued on page 98)

Page 97

900,000 Boys and Girls in 4-H Clubs This Year

NEARLY 900,000 boys and girls have been enrolled in the 4-H clubs for 1932, according to the estimates we received from the State directors of extension work in May. Every member of the Extension Service may take pride in these figures. In spite of increasingly heavy handicaps, the total has steadily climbed. This has meant hard work and sacrifice from extension agents. It has meant unselfish service from those loyal volunteer leaders who have given so generously of themselves in behalf of youth. But this year I feel there is a deeper significance in the gain. Nothing reveals so plainly the faith of the father and mother as that which they purpose for their children. Back of the 900,000 boys and girls whom we know in the 4-H clubs are the fathers and mothers whose faith in the future of the American farm is reflected in this effort to give their sons and daughters more opportunity to understand the possibilities of farming and of rural life.

Surely, this imposes on us an increasing responsibility to maintain the high standards we have set for club work and to bring the opportunities that the 4-H clubs afford to even greater numbers of rural boys and girls.



show in South St. Paul. The latter, by the way, is solely a 4-H club affair and in many respects one of the most unique livestock shows in America.

Getting Parents Interested

I have traveled with county agents on visits to homes to inspect calves, lambs, and pigs belonging to 4-H boys and girls, and I have observed that when the county agent can get parents and children into conference in the presence of some animal which a son or daughter is feeding for a competitive show there is no difficulty in approaching any subject which the agent desires to discuss. Of course, there are farm homes without children; there are others having chil-

Martha Van Rensselaer

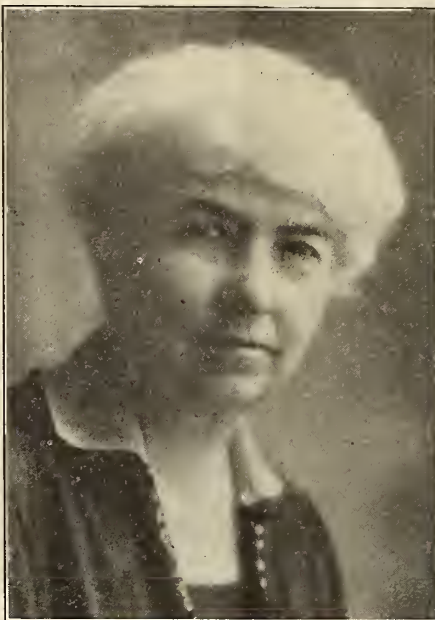
MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER, co-director of the New York State College of Home Economics and State leader of home economics extension work, Cornell University, died at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City on May 26. She had been for over 30 years one of the foremost leaders in extension work with rural women in the United States.

When the opportunity came to Miss Van Rensselaer in 1900 to do work at Cornell University she had the vision to see how university extension would help rural women. Her previous work as a rural teacher and Chautauqua worker and, later as school commissioner for Cattaraugus County, N. Y., had familiarized her with the needs of farm women and their keen appreciation of information that would help them with their work. As a means of meeting the need for adult education in relation to farming, a reading course for farmers had been organized by the College of Agriculture. Alert to the needs of the whole farm enterprise, Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey proposed an enlargement of the course so as to include the special interests of farm women and asked Miss Van Rensselaer to organize such a course. This she did. A reading course for farm women was started and the first bulletin entitled "Saving Steps" was sent to 2,000 women. By 1904 the reading course had an enrollment of 18,000 names, and by 1918, 76,000 names.

During the first year of the reading courses, the plan was conceived and put into effect of organizing groups of women throughout the State who would use the courses as a basis for their discussions of their own household problems. The distinctive feature of these clubs was that they were concerned with the things that must be done in and for the home. The clubs showed a surprising vigor and vitality. Later on they gave way to the activities of the home bureaus of the present day, which owe much of their strength and virility to Miss Van Rensselaer's helpful influence.

Never hampered by fear of new and unexplored fields, Martha Van Rensse-

laer thus began to make extension history. A basement room in Morrill Hall was placed at her disposal. The equipment consisted of a chair or two and a small kitchen table with a single drawer. From these simple beginnings grew that



The late Martha Van Rensselaer

enterprise which, in the spring of 1928, was designated by the legislature the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

From the beginning of her work at Cornell in 1900 Miss Van Rensselaer's life was one of constant and constructive service to farm women and the rural home and to the cause of extension work.

In 1915-16 she served as president of the American Home Economics Association.

In 1917, when the United States entered the World War, she was appointed as head of the work with women on food conservation in New York State. She had to give that up, for she was called shortly by Mr. Hoover to be head of the Division of Home Conservation of the United States Food Administration,

where she served until after the close of the war.

In 1920 she was chairman of the home economics section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

In 1923, at the request of Mr. Hoover, Miss Van Rensselaer went to Belgium to study the needs of women who might be served through the Commission of Relief in Belgium.

In 1929 Miss Van Rensselaer was again called to Washington to serve as assistant director of the White House Conference for Child Health and Protection, called by President Hoover. Perhaps no work Miss Van Rensselaer did was of greater importance than that which she did in connection with this conference.

Miss Van Rensselaer accepted the chairmanship of a committee on family life of the Housing Conference appointed by President Hoover, and held this assignment at the time of her death.

Miss Van Rensselaer's life was devoted to the betterment of the American home and the interests of the American family. Under her inspired leadership the State of New York gave recognition to the importance of the home and family life through the organization of its State College of Home Economics and the appropriation of a million dollars for a home economics building, which will be the most extensive of its kind in the world. These substantial fruits of her life of earnest and brilliant effort are, after all, only the material expression of the love and respect which thousands of her fellow citizens, men and women alike, hold for Martha Van Rensselaer, gifted and lovable woman and honored extension pioneer.

Radio Appreciated in Alaska

The Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines at College (Fairbanks), Alaska, has just inaugurated radio broadcasts by remote control over KFQD at Anchorage. Director Bunnell gave the initial talk on February 7 and later received the following telegram indicative of the appreciation the radio receives in some of the isolated northern wilds:

SEVOONGA, ALASKA (VIA TELLER),
February 15, 1932.

Doctor BUNNELL,
College.

Getting such interesting College news, together with your kind wishes, over KFQD makes eight months' isolation amid drifting pack ice no longer unpleasant. Through kindness of Mr. Troutman message relayed per dog team to me. May we hear you often is our wish. Everything O. K. Best wishes yourself and all.

OTTO W. GEIST.

How I Feel About 4-H Club Work

(Continued from page 97)

life and not for professions related to agriculture.

Prof. T. A. Erickson, in charge of club work here in Minnesota, wants me to say two or three dozen more good things

about our work. I could, and thus demonstrate far better than I have a comprehensive understanding of the 4-H program and its achievements. It is a great program in all of our States, and it constitutes a great hope for the future agriculture and rural life of the United States.

Extension Work Pays Farm Dividends

A. F. LEVER

Federal Farm Board

I AM writing this statement with the identical pen with which President Wilson signed his surname in making the agricultural extension act a law. The President used two pens in signing this bill, giving one to me and the other to Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who piloted the bill through the Senate. Perhaps no other pair of Congressmen ever collaborated on a law of equal importance. Senator Smith was a huge man physically as well as intellectually, weighing 250 pounds, and the most energetic big man I ever saw. In stature I was his opposite. I am 5 feet 7½ inches in height and sometimes weigh 125 pounds when I have both shoes on. But in our purpose to create what has crystallized in the far-flung farm bureau and supporting extension system—in the work of county agents, home demonstration leaders, and 4-H clubs—we pulled together like a matched team.

Agricultural legislation of this country divides itself into four phases, namely, education, research, finance, and distribution, and these are covered, respectively, by the Morrill and the Smith-Lever Acts, the Hatch Act, the rural credits act, and the agricultural marketing act.

We celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the signing of the Smith-Lever bill by President Wilson on May 8, 1914. This act committed the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States, permanently, to the policy of support of agricultural extension work.

Morrill Act

The first Morrill Act providing for the establishment of land-grant colleges and for teaching therein agriculture and the mechanic arts inaugurated nothing new in method of teaching; it only found a new field in which the old pedagogic principles of teaching might graze.

The Smith-Lever Act struck a new note in teaching and uncovered something different in the realm of education. President Wilson said of its method: "It constitutes the kind of work which it seems to me is the only kind which

Such leadership we have in the army of devoted county agricultural and home demonstration agents of the country, under whose wise guidance and steadying influences agriculture to-day is better organized, better directed, more united

in thought, and more fixed in fundamental aims and aspirations than at any time in its history.

In my report of December 8, 1913, accompanying the Lever bill, repeated references are made to the financial aspects and needs of agriculture. Senator Smith, of Georgia, coauthor, referred many times in the same vein. Contemporary literature shows clearly we had in mind a system of credits adapted to the particular needs of agriculture—the present system of rural credits.

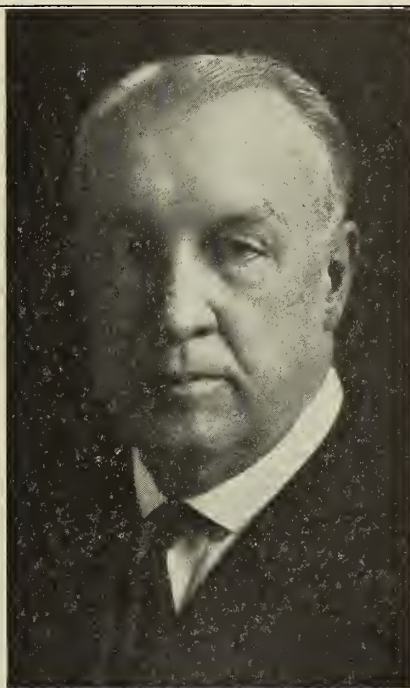
Training Boys and Girls

Again I say: "This bill furnishes the machinery by which the farm boy and girl can be reached with real agricultural and home economic training through the country schools. The whole trend of our system of education is calculated to minimize agriculture as a profession, to create a feeling of dissatisfaction with farm life, and an ambition to get away from it." Here is the seed corn of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Act.

Again from this same report: "The itinerant teacher or demonstrator will be expected to give as much thought to the economic side of agriculture—the marketing, standardizing, and grading of farm products—as he gives to the matter of larger acreage yields." Note especially the word "marketing," which is emphasized over and over in the Senate debate. This act was the forerunner of the agricultural marketing act of 1929 designed to lend financial aid to cooperatively organized groups of farmers.



Hon. A. F. Lever, of South Carolina



The late Hon. Hoke Smith, of Georgia

generates real education." Director L. N. Duncan, of Alabama, recently said: "It is more than a law; it is a conception; it is an inspiration; it is a spirit."

In its terms, and by implication, from statements of those responsible for its enactment, it is more pregnant in prophecy and suggestions for the future perhaps than any single law of the land.

What has been the harvest in its 18 years of operation, what the dividends?

Rural Leadership

The great dream of agriculture throughout all time has been to develop a safe, stable, independent, forward-looking, rural leadership, which, unhampered by lack of financial support or partisan or sectional influences, should devote itself to every phase of country life, social, economic, or financial, with definite, unified programs for the future—a leadership capable of organizing agriculture as an effective fighting force in behalf of its ideals.

The reports of the debates on the Smith-Lever bills give the first indication that the importance of the distribution of farm products had found definite lodgment in the congressional mind.

To me, a kind of foster father for them, it is gratifying beyond expression to find that county agricultural and home demonstration agents, Smith-Hughes leaders, in fact, all federally aided farm agencies, have thrown a maximum of strength behind the policies projected under the authority of this last, the capsheaf of fundamental agricultural legislation—the agricultural marketing act.

In such a union of forces, devoted and militant, for a better civilization through a better agriculture, we challenge the dismal picture of Markham's *The Man with the Hoe*.

These are some of the dividends which we report to our stockholders, the 120,000,000 people of the United States.

I would fail in my sense of fairness if I did not put the large measure of these dividends into the lap of the originator and propagandist of the fundamental thought underlying the extension method of agricultural teaching as made permanent in the Smith-Lever Act, the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. Hail to his memory!

Progress in Horse-Parasite Control in Illinois

FIVE veterinarians of Vermilion County, Ill., already have treated a total of 2,108 horses and mules for internal parasites, such as bots and worms, in the state-wide campaign which the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and cooperating agencies are conducting to restore horse power, according to a report by Farm Adviser Otis Kercher.

A tabulated report received by the department shows that 20,851 horse owners in 66 counties cooperated with 63 farm advisers in the State in an organized movement to treat horses for the control of bots, stomach worms, and large intestinal roundworms during the past winter. The professional services of 204 practicing veterinarians were used in administering treatment to 128,550 animals in the movement to control these parasites.

Over half of all farm boys and girls of club age in New Hampshire are reached by D-H work.

Tree Day in a Nebraska County

TREE day, with 350 people taking part, was one of the high spots in the Adams County, Nebr., extension program and carried the county well over its goal of 25,000 trees for each of the next 10 years. More than 14,000 trees were taken home in addition to the 23,000 trees planted earlier in the spring.

How to carry out a program of tree planting with very limited means, but with soil conditions the best in 10 years, was the problem and challenge which faced County Agent Elliott R. Davis in the spring.

Through the forestry department of the Nebraska Extension Service government trees could be obtained for windbreak and woodlot planting at a cost of a cent per tree. Many varieties were available, both of the broadleaf trees and evergreens. The farmers had their choice of from 1 to 400 of the following varieties: American elm, Chinese elm, Russian mulberry, Russian olive, cottonwood, green ash, Catalpa, box elder, Caragana, honey locust, Scotch pine, Austrian pine, jack pine, western yellow pine, and red cedar.

This solved the problem of the farm windbreak, but the government seedlings were hardly large enough for planting on rural school grounds. To meet the need for larger trees the Adams County Farm Bureau obtained them in large quantities from local nurseries at low cost and in turn gave the school districts the advantage of this saving.

The need for shrubbery and flowers was still to be met, and here again they were faced with the problem of funds. In connection with the extension project lesson, *The Garden that Feeds the Family*, a survey of garden seeds, plants, and shrubs was carried on in the project groups. This survey showed that many families had a large number of extra plants and shrubs which had little commercial value, and a county-wide exchange was arranged.

Exchange of Plants

The 17 project clubs voted to hold an exchange day instead of the usual annual achievement day, and to make this day a big success invited the county papers and 15 other community groups to cooperate. April 5 was set aside for the exchange of shrubbery and the sale of trees.

A great deal of publicity was given through both the daily and weekly papers which added to the enthusiasm and interest in the project.

Through the courtesy of the city council and the Hastings Chamber of Commerce the municipal auditorium was secured free of charge.

By 9 o'clock people began to bring their contributions to the exchange. As the plants were brought into the booths a committee registered them, after which they were classified and put on tables for exchange. Each person was entitled to take home as many plants as he brought, if he so desired. All surplus plants were given to families planting new home grounds.

Instructions for wrapping and labeling the plants had been previously given through the press, emphasizing the importance of bringing each plant in the condition one would himself like to receive it. One side of the auditorium was devoted to booths where the plants were grouped and displayed, while the other side was devoted to the handling of government and other trees.

Beginning at 11 o'clock, an informal period of instruction was held. Discussions were led and questions were answered by local florists, plant lovers, and specialists. There were talks on roses, peonies, and other flowers.

At noon a lunch stand was operated by the better homes committee, who took this means of raising a little money to be used later for prizes for the junior garden clubs.

The usual order of program was reversed because many people had come quite a distance and had to leave early in the afternoon. First a drawing of names was held (it's human nature to enjoy this), and three prizes were awarded—100, 50, and 25 government trees by the State forestry department and the Adams County Farm Bureau. Then, seriously, and in honor of our pioneer tree planters, a first prize of 25 seedlings was awarded to Mrs. Ellen Kernan, of Hastings, who planted trees in Adams County 59 years ago. Mrs. W. F. Crozier, of Juniata, who had planted trees 57 years ago, was second, and J. N. Bourne, of Pauline, who planted trees 47 years ago, was third.

Trees were also awarded to the person coming the greatest distance to the women's project club with highest percentage in attendance and to the school district with the largest number of patrons registered.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to talks by the extension forester and the extension horticulturist.

Oklahoma 4-H Dairy Judging Team Goes to England

THE National champion dairy judging team from Oklahoma represented the 4-H clubs of the United States in the international dairy judging contest sponsored by the London Daily Mail in Southampton, England, July 6, 1932. The team was composed of Milford Brown, captain; Forrest Fansher, and Orville Siegenthaler, with Albert Conley as alternate. All have been in club work six or seven years.

This is the twelfth international contest in which a national champion dairy judging team from the United States has competed. Out of the eleven previous contests the 4-H team has won the cup seven times and lost only four times.

The young club members who have represented the United States in previous years have given very good accounts of themselves since they took part in the international contest. The first team, which was from Texas, went to England in 1921. After returning, Jack Turner and Stephen Alva Debnam graduated from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Jack Turner is now manager of the White Hereford Farm near Fort Worth, Tex., and Stephen Debnam served first as county agent and then went to the Cotton Cooperative Association in Arkansas. Gilbert Weiting, the other member of the team, completed his training for the Presbyterian ministry and is proving to be a leader in his community.

Maryland has won the honor of sending her high-scoring team to England in 1922, 1923, 1926, and 1931. These 12 boys are all proving worthy of representing 4-H club work and for the most part are active in club work in their counties. George Worrilow of the 1922

team graduated from the University of Maryland and is now 4-H county club agent in Delaware; Stanley Sutton of the 1926 team is assistant county agent in Kent County, Md. Ralph Walker of the 1926 team and Charles Clark of the 1931

ship with his father on a dairy farm. Harland Leonard of the 1925 team is a successful farmer; Lester Olson is doing cow testing association work in Muscatine County, Iowa, and Raymond Monahan is employed by Armour Creameries in Kentucky. None of these boys ever miss an opportunity to help with club work in their counties.

The Illinois team, which won the cup in 1924, was composed of Harold Gaulrapp, who is now engaged in organization work with the Indiana State Grange and works at home on the farm; Elwyn Falkers now doing laboratory work for the Beatrice Creamery Company at Bloomington; and Donald R. Williams now employed by a commercial firm at Rockford.

In 1928 the champion team came from Nebraska. Joe King of this team is now supervisor of dairying at Nebraska State

Institutions; Russell Hughes is a successful farmer in Nebraska; and Jesse Bilyeu graduated this year from the University of Nebraska.

For three years it was impossible to send the National champion team to the international contest in England. During these years Minnesota won the honor in 1919, Missouri in 1920, and North Dakota in 1921.

Oklahoma has furnished the champion team in more recent years, in 1929, 1930, and 1932. These boys are in school now, but will later prove their worthiness to represent 4-H club boys and girls of the United States.

The first two teams, 1921 and 1922, to be sent to England won the honor at the Southeastern Fair, Atlanta, Ga., which organization also financed the trip. Since then the national contest has been held each year at the National Dairy Show.



Secretary Arthur M. Hyde greets the Oklahoma 4-H Dairy Judging Team on its way to England. Left to right, Forrest R. Fansher, Milford D. Brown, Secretary Hyde, and Orville Siegenthaler

team are now farming. Joseph Glacken, 1922, and R. N. Wills, 1923, are both teaching; Arthur Dunnigan and William Chilcoat are attending the University of Maryland.

Iowa produced the winning team in 1925 and in 1927. The 1927 team boasted the only girl who has ever won this honor. Gertrude Kaiser, then 16 years old, was a member of a team which won the cup and Gertrude was the high-scoring individual. Since returning she has studied home economics for two years at Iowa State College and plans to continue her studies there next year. She is at present teaching school and is the leader of a girls' 4-H club and also takes an active part on club programs, banquets, and meetings. Of the other members of this team, Kenneth Walter is a senior in the dairy course at Iowa State College, and Lloyd Kaiser is in partner-

Junior Home Management Clubs in Wyoming



A junior home management club in Converse County, Wyo., meeting to study the managerial side of home making

WYOMING girls between the ages of 18 and 24 who have had several years work in 4-H projects in foods, clothing, and room furnishing, or who have had sufficient experience through high-school training or at home, are becoming deeply interested in a detailed study of the managerial side of home making.

These girls feel that they have finished the 4-H projects offered, and yet they are not ready to enter the homemakers' club with their mothers. For this reason, the Wyoming Extension Service has offered them a junior extension club in home management.

Esther Pond, home management specialist, together with some of the home demonstration agents, worked out such material for the project as was felt would be most helpful and interesting to the girls. Miss Pond says: "Not enough girls know how to manage their three tools—time, energy, and money—when they go into homes of their own. That's why we are anxious to help them at the age when we think they need it most. We want our girls to take responsibility and to be future leaders for our 4-H clubs."

The object of this project is to train the girls to make use of the head in the management of their hands, heart, and health. There are tasks to perform, which they may think they know how to do, but which when they study and use the methods suggested they find new and more efficient ways of doing each. They

are taught that good management calls for careful thinking in advance, the planning of work to be done, the kind of equipment to be used, step-saving arrangement of equipment, and efficient methods of work.

Gayle Neubauer, home demonstration agent in Converse County, was the first agent in the State to see the need for such a club in her county and to organize a group of 10 former 4-H club girls.

This club plans to meet every three weeks for study. Evening meetings are necessary, as some of the girls are employed as teachers, stenographers, and sales girls, and some are in school.

Club Requirements for Members

(1) Attend not less than three-fourths of all meetings held.

(2) Study the correct method of caring for the bedroom and making beds, cleaning, care and equipping of a closet and dresser drawers, caring for the living room, keeping a personal or home account book, the job of being a hostess, managing the preparation of a meal, dish washing, the family laundry, and ironing.

(3) Assume the responsibility of doing each of the tasks studied for one week as a share of the routine housework and by so doing make it a habit and establish the practice in their homes.

(4) Act as a leader at one or more meetings.

(5) Assist whenever necessary in group or county-wide meetings.

(6) Make a final report of all work done, including a story of club experiences for the year.

Every girl is taking an active part in the new club, and several already report many improved practices adopted in their methods of doing home work.

Each girl has her personal account book up to date and many are finding that they could improve the management of their money, particularly for the amount spent on candy and lunches between meals.

This junior club will help in making arrangements and carrying out plans for the annual 4-H club camp this summer and the county-wide achievement day in the fall.

A second junior home management club under the leadership of their home demonstration agent, Irma Bradford, which is composed entirely of young married women within the age limit, has recently been organized in Lincoln County. These young ladies find many problems in common in their managing and want to get started on the right foot early in their married lives. Several other groups in this county have indicated their desire for a junior club in home management.

"WHITE House Conference, 1930," is the title of a new publication that is the key volume to all the reports of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. It contains the leading speeches delivered at the conference and abstracts of the committee's reports with their recommendations. This book is available in an attractive board edition at 50 cents or bound in cloth at \$2 from the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

SEVEN hundred Pennsylvania poultry men grew 339,046 birds in the 1931 "Grow healthy pullet" project. Columbia County was first with 140 poultry men completing the project and Wayne County was second with 119. The mortality losses varied from 18.49 per cent, where none of the 5 recommended clean practices was followed, to 6.87 per cent, where all recommendations were observed.

IN THE past five years Mrs. A. C. Goodman, Madison County, Tenn., has missed only two days on the Jackson Curb Market, and during that period has averaged more than \$10 per day, states Miss Bertha Corbitt, home demonstration agent.

Teamwork in Two Arizona Counties

THE narrow wind-swept valleys of Navajo and Apache Counties, in Arizona, afforded but a meager home and a precarious existence to the dauntless pioneers who invaded the unpromising loneliness in the "early seventies." It was 800 miles over deserts, canyons, and rivers to Salt Lake City, 200 miles to Prescott, and the trips to Phoenix and Tucson were made on a horse. The nearest railroad in 1879 was at Albuquerque, so the isolation was complete. Besides, they were in the center of Indian and outlaw country, and it took no end of skillful maneuvering to maintain some degree of peace and security.

In spite of the hardships incident to pioneer life, respectable homes were established. A few cattle were collected and maintained on the "thousand hills," and gardens, orchards, and fields of limited area were placed under irrigation. The larger ranges were controlled by a few cattlemen and sheepmen, and revenues from this source were not shared to any large degree by the settlers. Established markets were too far away to reach with large quantities of farm produce, so much of the living of most of the "farmers" was obtained by freighting, chiefly from the railroad to Fort Apache.

But times change. Towns along the railroad grew up. Some of the large range holdings changed hands and others were subdivided. Automobiles came in, the farm bureau was organized, and finally in 1916 agricultural extension work was established.

"At this time," writes County Agent Charles R. Fillerup, "approximately 40 per cent of the farm people of Navajo County made their cash incomes from freighting to Fort Apache and the Indian agency at White River. Immediately on noting this condition I began working toward sustenance production, saying that present conditions could not continue and we must prepare for coming changes. In 1919 came the Apache Railroad. * * * Fort Apache was closed as a military post in the fall of 1922. * * * In 1922 and 1923 trucks usually not owned by teamsters, came into freighting activities. Four years ago, 1927, the last team—John McCleve's—quit freighting."

The farm bureaus and the new agent formulated written plans for the development of the agriculture of the district—Navajo and Apache Counties. These plans were centered about supplying

home-raised food and developing an agriculture that would support livestock, chiefly dairy cows, hogs, and chickens.

Many a State specialist, returning from a stiff schedule of method demonstrations over both counties, has heaved a great sigh of relief when the job was done, and wondered how any county agent could keep up such a terrific pace, regardless of weather, roads, and distance, month after month and year after year.

It is difficult to portray the enthusiasm of those early years. Great crowds flocked out to those meetings. Many times almost every man, woman, and child in the whole community "came early and stayed late." Spring and summer campaigns to stimulate the growing of gardens and corn, to produce butter and cheese, were followed in the fall by local farm bureau fairs. Here the produce of the community was assembled, judged, and awarded ribbons. Picnics, speeches, and dances frequently followed, leaving a keen appetite for more.

In 1923 the work in the two counties was divided, Mr. Fillerup remaining in Navajo County and David W. Rogers being assigned to Apache County. In all of the hurry and rush the main goals were kept in mind. Home production of possible food supplies soon reached the demand and surpluses were had to sell in the "railroad towns." When the agent first came he wrote: "There is scarcely a score of good dairy cows in both counties." Responding to the stimulus of the gospel of better bred cattle, 38 registered cows and 25 bulls were obtained in 1916. Between 1917 and 1931 a total of 793 high-grade dairy cows and 60 registered dairy females were brought in and 78 registered dairy

bulls were introduced or placed to advantage in the two counties.

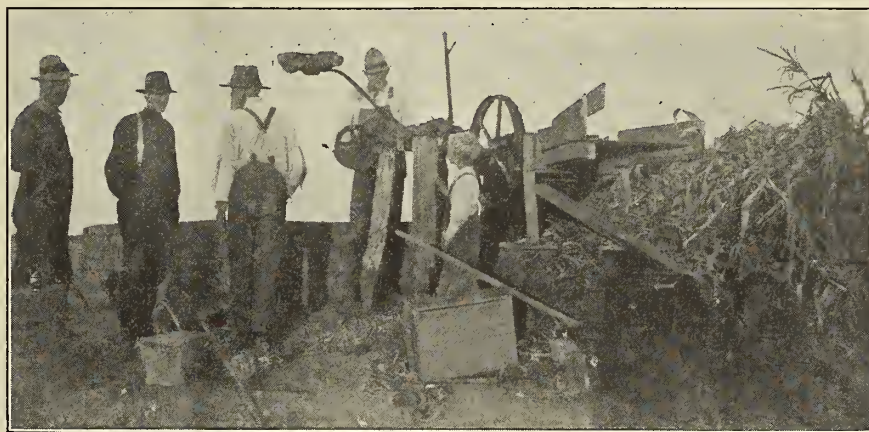
Number of Cows Increased

The last census shows the cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept mainly for milk production to have increased from 525 in 1920 to 1,091 in 1930 in Navajo County. A smaller increase is noted for Apache County, but the cows listed as kept mainly for milk production in 1920 in both counties would scarcely be classed as anything better than range cows. In 1931 Mr. Fillerup reports 1,850 head of good dairy cattle in Navajo County alone.

To produce profits, dairy cows require abundant feed. Fine pastures on the range at certain seasons help some, especially in caring for the young and dry stock, but cows in milk require better treatment. In Navajo County the farm bureau and the agent began a program to find a variety of corn or sorghum suitable to every location in the county and for both silage and grain. Sixteen years of variety tests and field selections have brought handsome returns.

In 1916 almost the only corn grown outside of the gaily colored Indian corn was native white flint and white dent. These yielded 30 to 60 bushels per acre. New varieties introduced into Navajo County are reported now to make yields exceeding 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, while both corn and sweet sorghums have weighed yields of over 30 tons of green fodder per acre. Now for all corn areas in Navajo County there has been found a profitable variety for each purpose.

The work is well started in Apache County. Here the agent and farm bureau are specializing on crops for high



Homemade cutter attached to mowing machine gears to develop speed for cutting

elevations. They have tried out Mammoth Russian sunflowers at elevations of 8,500 feet with promising results.

Profitable dairying in cold climates requires succulent feed in winter. Northern Arizona is no exception. In 1915 there was not a silo or an ensilage cutter in all northern Arizona. The county programs called for silos, and silos they went after. The first one was built in 1916. Sometimes the agent could get only a pit dug and the corn put in without being run through a cutter, the stalks being cut in the spring with an axe. At one place the farmers were so hard put that a cooperator who dug a pit silo had to make his own ensilage cutter. It was crude but effective. One silo and one ensilage cutter were enough for a beginning. Tours and discussions, kept up year after year, did the rest. At the end of 1931 Navajo County had 234 silos—pit, trench, and above ground. This is nearly one for every dairy farmer in the county.

In Apache County the silo idea has been harder to sell. A dozen farmers took a tour into Navajo County in 1929. They saw the silos, saw the corn, saw the cows milked, and talked with the farmers. Five silos were filled in Apache County that fall, 18 the next, and 25 last year.

What is the significance of these accomplishments?

From having almost no cash income from irrigated farm sales in 1916, most farms now supply a great part of their own food and have developed an income from sales of truck, poultry, or dairy cows. Records show that since 1928 more than \$11,000 worth of cream has been shipped from one station serving Apache County, which is just beginning to obtain milk production in quantity. The most conservative estimates place the monthly income in Navajo County at \$4,500 per month from the sale of milk at the farms for town consumers, to say nothing of the revenues from cream and butter sales. In fact, quantity production in this county has reached a point where a butter, cheese, and ice-cream factory is being established to care for the surplus.

The promise of the future still holds. The poverty and distress which threatened to come from the loss of revenues from freighting to Fort Apache have been replaced with revenue-producing dairy herds, flocks of well-bred chickens, and gardens and fields large enough to support the home plant.

Scholarship Winners Complete Year's Work



Mary L. Todd



Andy Colebank

MARY L. TODD and Andy Colebank, who had been studying nine months in the Department of Agriculture on the Payne scholarship fund, are this month completing their work here.

Mary Todd will go back to Georgia, her native State, as home demonstration agent in Carroll County. She graduated from the University of Georgia last year and received the Payne scholarship for excellence in scholarship, her nine years of 4-H club work, and the leadership qualities she had shown. She came to Washington last September and first worked for several months in the Bureau of Home Economics, where she assisted in the preparation of material for the President's Conference on home building and home ownership and became familiar with the work of the bureau. She has also made a study of the organization of the department and the material available from the Government which might prove helpful to a home demonstration agent.

Andy Colebank graduated last year from the University of Tennessee and was awarded the Payne scholarship as

the 4-H club boy graduating from one of the land-grant colleges who ranked the highest in scholarship, leadership, and the quality of his 4-H club work. His specialty is dairying and he has spent much of his time in the Bureau of Dairy Industry. He assisted with the department exhibit at the Dairy Industries Exposition in Atlantic City and has become familiar with the research being carried on in the bureau. He feels that one of the most valuable things he has gained from his work in the department is the knowledge of the great variety of experiments being carried on and the immense amount of material which is available to county agents and to farmers for the asking.

The Payne scholarship winners for next year are Margaret Latimer, of South Dakota, and George M. Harris, of Kentucky. These young people, who graduated from South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the University of Kentucky this spring, will come to Washington next September to begin their work.

TWENTY members of the Virgie 4-H Club in Pike County, Ky., are putting their 4-H food club work into immediate use by preparing meals for poor children, according to Marie E. Fortenberry, county

home demonstration agent. Food donated by friends was prepared and served to 150 undernourished children. Tomatoes, oatmeal, prunes, milk, soup, and cocoa were among the foods distributed.

North Carolina Turns the Corner

I. O. SCHAUB

Director, North Carolina Extension Service

CUSTOMS and habits resist change. This is especially true in farm life, yet perhaps no line of business is more quickly or definitely affected by new economic conditions. No one can question that there have been unusual economic adjustments since the World War. The effect of these on every farmer has been unusually severe and sheer necessity has compelled all farmers to adjust operations to new situations.

For more than a generation North Carolina farmers have grown mostly cash crops. They have produced cotton, tobacco, peanuts, or other cash crops for the market and depended on income from these to pay all operating costs, purchase family food and livestock feed, and provide for any other needs or luxuries. When farm commodity prices tobogganed a few years ago our cash-crop farmers immediately ran into financial difficulties, and in thousands of instances their families were in real want for the necessities of life.

To correct this situation, a radical change in the agricultural program of the State was necessary. To this end the agricultural college, together with all other recognized agencies, applied their efforts.

It was agreed that the production of food and feed, at least for home needs, and a reduction in acreage planted to cash crops, was fundamental and conducive to a sound agriculture. Headed by the governor with the slogan, "Live at home," an active and continuous program has been put on in every section and county of the State.

Information Assembled

The college first assembled information showing the amounts of various commodities necessary to properly feed the people and also giving the surplus or deficit of these commodities produced in every county, and for the State as a whole. The most reliable information showed that North Carolina spent approximately \$150,000,000 annually for imported food and feed.

Cash-crop farming does not utilize labor and equipment throughout the year. Therefore it was emphasized that sufficient food and feed for at least the actual farm needs could be grown with the available labor on the farm and the cost of production thus be held at a

minimum. The press of the State, the public schools, civic clubs, merchants, and other agencies joined in putting such facts before the people.

One especially effective means of reaching each home was a food and feed budget for a family of five. This budget was printed on a single sheet of paper, one side of which showed the requirements for an adequate diet, while the other side carried blank spaces to aid each family to work out its particular requirements and thus show the surplus or deficit existing on that farm with each item.

A copy of this budget was supplied through school principals to every high-school student in the State. Several counties reported more than 90 per cent of the students working out a budget for their individual homes.

The success of the program is indicated by a pronounced shift in acreage from cash crops to food and feed crops. In three years there was a decrease in cash crops amounting to 541,000 acres and an increase in food and feed crops of 865,000 acres. The value of the increase in food and feed at present low prices amounted to \$42,289,000. Even with this remarkable change, the State has not yet reached its goal of a self-sustaining agriculture, though it is nearer to such a goal than it has been in 50 years.

Live-at-Home Program

The attaining of the "live-at-home" program, however, is only part of the goal. North Carolina still needs to balance crops and livestock so as to utilize labor and equipment to better advantage and likewise to adapt production to market demands. To this end during the past year extension workers held a series of regional meetings in various sections of the State. To these meetings were invited leading farmers, home makers, business men, vocational teachers, county and home agents, and boys and girls from the 4-H clubs, representing each county in the State.

Each of these regional meetings covered a 2-day period. At the first session on the opening day the economic situation, as it affects agriculture, and the supply and demand outlook for the main commodities grown for market in North Carolina were presented to those attending. To many, one of the surprises at

these meetings was the evident interest of our farm women in economic and outlook charts and facts.

Committees Formed

After receiving information on the economic situation, the delegates divided into groups or committees along the lines of crops, livestock, farm management and reorganization, clothing, nutrition, family living, and the like. On each such committee were farmers, farm women, business men, and college specialists, representing each subject-matter group. During the afternoon and evening these committees worked out a recommended program applicable to the particular region in which the conference was being held. On the second day the committee reports were presented to the group as a whole and, as finally adopted, were printed for general distribution.

It is as yet too early to measure the success of these conferences, but the comments of those in attendance to the effect that they were the most profitable agricultural meetings they had ever attended indicate progress.

North Carolina agriculture is not yet out of the woods, but many farmers have publicly stated that they have turned the corner and can go forward even though commodity prices remain at a low level.

REPORTS from 37 counties in Arkansas show a total of 15,839 trees planted as memorials to George Washington during the months of February and March by farm families who are cooperating with county agents and home demonstration agents. As a definite part of a landscape plan 5,738 of these trees and 12,758 shrubs, also memorial plantings, were placed on home grounds. Extension agents report that 7,792 shade trees and 8,047 fruit trees were set out. Many of these trees were planted by individuals, and still others by home demonstration clubs, 4-H clubs, and other farm organizations.

Connie J. Bonslagel, State home demonstration agent, who was chairman of the committee, has made arrangements for presenting to the counties which send in the best reports rooted ivy plants from Mount Vernon.

Farm Machinery Repair Campaign



A binder which had not been repaired before it was taken into a field of overripe rye made this poor shock

IT IS one thing to tell a farmer he should keep his farm machinery in repair, ready for the season's work, but even more important and practical is it to tell him how to do it.

In applying this helpful advice and instruction to his cooperative extension activities last year, I. L. Thurston, county agricultural agent, at Greensburg, Ind., conducted a complete county-wide campaign on the repair of farm machinery.

Farm machinery repair schools were held in every community in Decatur County. At least one old mower and a binder were repaired in each school. George O. Hill, agricultural extension engineer, of Purdue University, gave the instructional work. This was followed with a county repair week in which the local implement dealers assisted in the advertising and cooperated in other ways.

This year the work is being followed up in the county with instructional let-

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIT OF REGION

To Decatur County Farmers -

Were you ever in this
situation during HARVEST?
a broken down MOWER or BINDER
and HARVEST HANDS LOAFING

Then hit the road
for REPAIRS
or to BORROW
or to BUY a NEW ONE

This is what it cost to repair these mowers last year.

Age	Yrs.	Cost of Repairs	\$	Owner
37	37	2.35	2.35	Wm. Cahill
30	30	1.40	1.40	G. Underwood
27	27	1.40	1.40	Ed Hoff
27	27	1.89	1.89	Perker Bros.
20	20	2.15	2.15	C. G. Patterson
17	17	.12	.12	Walter Bile
16	16	15.76	15.76	D. A. McCoy
16	16	13.60	13.60	B. H. Gibson
16	16	1.17	1.17	O. Ketchum
16	16	4.17	4.17	

Average cost

The mowers marked with the * were cost more. You can really check over your mower and put it back in line by following the instructions on the enclosed sheet. Another letter will follow soon on how to prevent pulling knife heads, etc.

J. L. Thurston
County Agent

One of the letters which was sent to farmers

ters to all farmers in the county. The first letter gave the names of the farmers attending the school in each community as references. Five hundred and four farmers attended the schools.

These circulars mentioned the results of last year's work and gave explicit instructions, with diagrams and illustrations, as to how mowers and binders can be successfully repaired; steps employed in timing the mower, aligning the sickle bar, reconditioning the knife, wearing plates, guards, and the like.

Some of these instruction letters are in the form of questions and answers, such as:

Does the mower knife catch on the guard lips? If so, put on new wearing plates and clips.



A binder that had been repaired made this shock

Does the knife drag grass into the guard? If so, put on new ledger plates, new wearing plates, and new clips.

The repair campaign brought to light some interesting facts on the durability of mowing machines, if properly cared for, and certainly contradicts the oft-heard statement that "the average life of farm machinery is about 10 years."

One farmer brought in a 37-year-old mower which he had discarded and had it repaired at a cost of \$3.35; three other mowers aged 30 years each were repaired at costs ranging from \$1.40 to \$7.89; another farmer who had discarded a 27-year-old mower had it put in good cutting condition for 12 cents.

Aside from the savings that may have been effected by these repair schools, the importance of care, timely repair, and housing has been most forcefully brought home to the farmer, and the cooperation of local dealers has no doubt done much to stimulate a better understanding between these merchants and their farmer customers.

Florida Women Add to Income

FOR home products they sold last year, home demonstration club women and girls in 23 Florida counties received \$87,110, according to reports recently compiled and shown in an exhibit before the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs.

The exhibit was composed mainly of representative samples of home products the women have been selling and posters revealing the amount sold last year. Several neatly labeled cans of "Florida Sunshine" vegetable soup, 1,044

cans of which were sold by Gadsden County women for \$251, were shown. Another woman from the same county showed two pints of canned chicken. She had sold 75 pints at 75 cents each. One Alachua County woman had sold \$500 worth of baked foods, while a woman in Dade County had received that amount from the sale of jellies and marmalades, and another in Orange County had received nearly that much for crystallized fruits.

A pine-needle basket of pecans was shown by a Lake County woman who had sold 1,000 of them. One Dade County woman received about \$400 for decorated gourds, while another got \$330 for products made from coconut fiber. Alachua women reported \$140 from the sale of wreaths, a beautiful one of which decorated an exhibit-room window.

In Orange County one woman had received more than \$1,000 from the sale of flowers and plants, while a Dade County woman reported \$77 received for Easter lilies. Many other products, including hooked rugs, vegetables, canned rabbit, and the like were shown.

Lowering Food Costs

SARA E. COYNE

State Home Demonstration Leader, Rhode Island Extension Service

THE varying topography of Rhode Island, beginning with the sandy shores of the Atlantic, going on to just as sandy country, to more fertile farm lands, then villages and cities, make it necessary to have an extension program that will meet the needs of many different types of homes.

It was decided to study the conditions and discuss them with the women from all over the State. The women's camp held in June, 1931, gave this opportunity. Committees were appointed, and one hour on each of four days was given to discussions of all projects. The foods and nutrition committee, comprising 15 women from every part of the State, brought in a report that feeding the family on a reduced income was the problem in every section.

"How are we to spend the available cash to the best advantages of the entire family? I have \$35 per month to spend for food, clothes, and household expenses. What can I spend for food for a family of five? It isn't possible for us to have a garden because the soil is too poor." From another section we hear, "We can grow plenty of vegetables and fruits, but we need cash for meat, groceries, and the like." These were some of the questions that came before the committee.

During the conference it was found that more money was spent for meat than for other foods; from one-fourth to one-half the money spent for food was spent for meat. Here was a very tangible problem for the committee to have low-cost menus to reduce the meat bill, or to quote Aunt Sammy, "Keep the family yearnings within the family earnings."

The foods project was planned to take care of this problem. The outline was as follows: The project outline was to show that by careful planning of both time and money spent the cost of food purchased could be reduced. Planning ahead was the first problem so that marketing could be done advantageously.

Low-Cost Menus

Low-cost menus were worked out using the Washington market basket, material from other States, magazines, and news articles, these having been adapted to the conditions of this State.

Market orders for a family of five were made out for \$5 per week from these menus, prices having been secured from local and chain stores.

Four meetings were given to complete the project, which included the following:

1. Cheap cuts of meat and the low-cost seasonal vegetables.
2. Meat substitutes emphasizing the dairy products.
3. Fish, since it is so valuable in the diet, very inexpensive, and always available in Rhode Island.
4. A community meal to carry out the idea of low-cost menus farther afield. These meals have cost from 7 cents to 15 cents per person.

Subject matter, menus, recipes, and leaders' supplements were made out for each meeting.

The garden project as a part of the foods project to reduce living costs and give a well-balanced diet was carried right along with the foods project. Starting in February, the garden specialists, both vegetable and fruit, worked out plans and cultural directions for a vegetable and fruit garden for a family of five. Canning and storing budgets were given out and preparations made for canning bees and schools during the summer months. A garden contest is a feature of this project.

Records and Reports

Report forms are made for individuals and groups in each project. Household account books with pages for records for two months were made available to the women signing up for them. Garden record books were furnished those entering the garden contest.

The leaders of each group send in a leader's report of the work done, attendance at each meeting, and the like, to the county office.

The method used to carry on this project is the usual local leader school, each group sending two leaders for the entire project. These schools are held the first week of the month, the leaders planning for their own meeting some time during the month.

Subjects Discussed

Subject matter, recipes, and leaders' supplements are discussed by the agent or State leader at the leader school, and an entire meal is prepared by the women. The household account book which was developed to meet the needs of the women to know where they could cut expenses, proved very helpful and interesting.

Even the more fortunate Rhode Island farmer in a fertile area who could in the past make a fairly good living for his

family with a home vegetable and fruit garden to help supply a balanced diet, had difficulty in making ends meet. Milk, the principal farm product, has dropped in price in the last year and a half from 9 cents per quart delivered in Providence, to 4½ cents. Since it costs 6 cents to produce a quart of milk the income of the dairy farmer has simply disappeared. Something had to be done and low-cost menus seemed to be the answer. The household account books were talked over at leader schools, and those who were interested enough to sign up and return them when filled in were to receive them. A letter and a second book were sent out at the end of the two months. The returned books have much valuable information. The agent visits each group at least once during a project to note the progress of the leaders.

Results

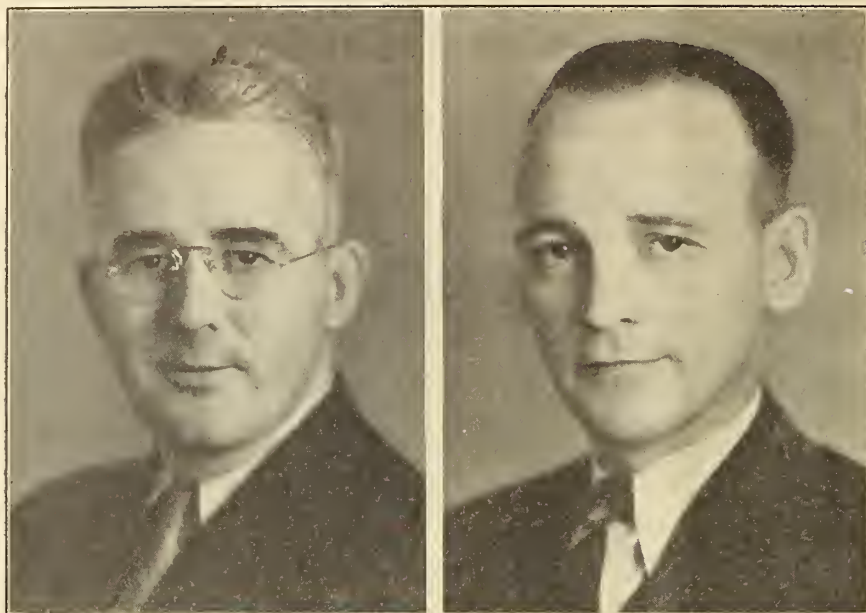
Since the project will not be completed until June, the results as yet are not far reaching nor awe inspiring. However, there are 125 women in two counties keeping household records and sending in reports; 138 have signed up to have a garden; and 27 of these have entered the garden contest. About 1,100 women have been reached through the project. Food scores have been improved from 5 to 40 points.

Improvements Made

The most interesting results have been from the women using the low-cost menus and market orders. They have gone on and improved upon our suggestions, and any number have reported living on \$5. The reports from three farm women who grow and can vegetables and fruits have been 23 cents per person per day. The interest they have taken in keeping records and reporting on this phase of the work has been most inspiring. Several mill districts have requested the low-cost foods demonstration for their help out of work. A series of four evening meetings reached 500 women.

The attendance at the leader schools has been almost 100 per cent. We were anxious to know how the leaders made out at their meetings for reports can sound very rosy. The leaders were visited both at group meetings and at home. They were asked what difficulties they had encountered and what changes they would make. The first thing some leaders said was that they

(Continued on page 108)



L. M. Vaughan

T. S. Thorfinnson

L. M. Vaughan and T. S. Thorfinnson have cooperative positions with the division of extension in agricultural economics of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Doctor Vaughan, who has been assistant extension professor in farm management of the New York State College of Agriculture, is with this office on a cooperative agreement. He will assist in farm management and outlook extension work and especially will aid in developing the economic policy boards or county councils, which have the job of developing a long-time agricultural policy and program of the county.

Mr. Thorfinnson, extension economist in farm management of the South Dakota State College, will be with this office until November 1. He will study particularly methods of doing farm accounts and outlook work with a view to aiding extension agents in the States.

Lowering Food Costs

(Continued from page 107)

"had too much to do—too many different things to put across"; second, "The subject matter was not simple enough"; and third, "The leaders were unable to hold the interest of the group."

This third point is the most important one, as the success of the project depends on the ability of the leaders to carry out the meeting as planned in the leaders' supplement, dividing up the work among the group members, and keeping them busy and interested.

The leaders were asked if they felt that the local leader method was worth while or if they would prefer having the agent carry every meeting. They said, "It would be fine to have the agent at all our meetings, but I wouldn't miss the leader schools for anything. It has meant so much to me to get away from home to meet and work with women from other parts of the county aside from the help it has been to me in feeding my family and making ends meet."

APPROXIMATELY 5,500 packages of garden seed and a quantity of seed in bulk have been donated to farm families in the drought area and to members of home makers' clubs in various sections of the State by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. The seed was grown in the experiment station gardens and is being distributed by county extension agents.

The seed is being supplied to every member of home makers' clubs in Burke, McKenzie, and Golden Valley Counties and to two members of each club in Cavalier, Cass, Morton, Slope, Hettinger, Benson, and Adams Counties. In sections where the drought was most severe scores of farm families are being supplied with small amounts of seed direct from the office of the county agent.

All of the seed is of varieties developed at the experiment station, including Sunshine and Golden Gem sweet corn, Butternut squash, and Progress and Bison tomatoes.

Potato Crop Saved

WHEN late blight, a brand new disease to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, hit Cameron County potato fields in the spring of 1931, quick action on the part of H. L. Alsmeyer, county agent, staved off utter loss of the crop by limiting the damage to 30 per cent, and resulted in a less than 5 per cent loss this past spring. The value of the crop saved in 1931 was \$650,000, and the estimated value of the potatoes in 1932 was \$660,000.

Specimens of the first diseased plants reported were taken to W. J. Bach, plant pathologist of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station system at Weslaco, where the disease was identified and control measures of Bordeaux mixture spraying outlined. Mr. Alsmeyer published the findings and recommendations in all nine papers of the county and over two radio stations. He visited demonstration leaders in all potato communities to counsel quick action. There was not a power potato sprayer in the county, since dusting was the common method used in pest control, but within three weeks there were seven power sprayers at work. Those who could not get the use of these sprayers resorted to dusting with a copper-lime dust which was more expensive than the Bordeaux and less effective. Losses were largely confined to these fields and to those where nothing at all was done. In the latter cases the loss was 100 per cent. The cost of spraying was from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per acre.

The disease appeared again in the spring of 1932, but growers were ready with 22 power sprayers which protected about 25 per cent of the crop and the remainder was dusted with copper lime. Losses on the 10,400 acres were almost negligible.

Tomatoes were also attacked by late blight in 1931 and 50 per cent of the crop was lost from this cause. About 75 per cent of the crop was sprayed or dusted, but the greater difficulty of doing the job resulted in the higher losses. Had it not been for the control measures, however, the loss probably would have been almost complete. The value of the tomato crop saved was \$993,000. Practically no damage from late blight was reported by tomato growers in 1932.

MORE than 70 Arkansas communities in about 45 counties are carrying on a community-wide landscape planning and planting according to the 5-year plan sponsored by home demonstration agents.

Ohio Outmaneuvers the Army Worm

TWICE in fourteen years! That is the record of army-worm outbreaks in Ohio according to T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, Ohio State University, who directed a successful campaign against these worms last summer.

These outbreaks in 1919 and in 1931 were not in the same place and covered only local spots, comprising parts of one or several counties. Last summer there were several such spots in widely separated parts of the State, but all within a relatively narrow band from southwest to northeast. The largest spot covered a considerable part of five counties in central Ohio with the city of Columbus on the northern edge.

The first report of army worms came from a community 15 miles east of Columbus, where the worms were discovered in fields of rye on June 20. They were eating the leaves from the rye stalks and a few were commencing to migrate to rows of corn across the fence. From this date until July 3 the battle was on between the army worm as the invaders and the farmers of central Ohio as the defenders.

Organization

While the extension entomologist was appraising the gravity of the army-worm situation on June 20, telephone calls were received to the effect that the same discovery had been made in near-by counties. The worms were present by the millions in rye and wheat fields then about two weeks before harvest. It was apparent from the start that this was a job for immediate organized effort. On June 21 direction sheets were prepared describing the preparation and use of poisoned bran mash to control the army worms. These directions were sent in quantity to the county extension agents within and around the known area of the outbreak. These reached the county agents on June 22 and in some counties were available for delivery when the first anxious visitors reached the county extension offices. On the same day the directions were taken in quantity to elevators, banks, and leading stores in the rural towns. That evening a Columbus newspaper carried a story of the outbreak and the method of control recommended by the extension service.

On June 23 the first radio broadcasts were made and the information was given three times each day thereafter from the Ohio State University radio station and each noon from two other Columbus radio stations. A fresh supply

of direction sheets was prepared and delivered to the farmers with each order of Paris green purchased. The extension entomologist and the county agents were giving directions over the whole area during this time. One county agent was called home from State club camp and another postponed his vacation trip. During the two weeks of army-worm outbreak the extension entomologist and county extension agents found it advisable to stay by the telephone during most of the day and to drive to the center of poisoning operations in the late afternoon and evening. Each day it became more and more apparent that the information was reaching the people through one of the various means used.

What Happened in the Field

After supper hours whole farm families assembled at the edge of their corn field scattering poisoned bran mash, or appraising the work of the day. Some had constructed dusty furrows between the infested small grain and the corn to be protected. Into these furrows the poisoned bran was scattered daily. One grower, whose corn adjoined a field of rye, was tardy in getting his poisoned bait scattered. The result was that six acres of his corn was destroyed by the worms in three days. Not to be outdone, this grower then scattered the mash through his entire oats field and got immediate reprisal with complete control of the worms. Wheat and rye fields were not treated with the bran mash because these grains were too nearly mature to be seriously injured.

On June 23 the extension entomologist visited the community, where the outbreak was first reported and where he had demonstrated the use of the poisoned bran mash on the previous evening. Several neighboring farmers had applied the mash as directed, and within three hours after applying some of the worms were found dead.

During the next week army-worm poisoning was the business of the day on many farms in the five counties. Sunday, not being observed by the worms, saw the battle continuing on both sides. Ammunition soon was low and Columbus wholesale supply houses found themselves out of poison. Overnight express service from Cleveland remedied this. One elevator in Grove City, during the first four days of the battle, distributed approximately 700 pounds of Paris green to 150 farmers in that community. By using the poisoned bran mash intelli-

gently, and in some cases in combination with dusty furrows, most growers were able to save their corn from injury.

By July 4 inquiries ceased coming to the county offices. The farmers had saved their corn and oats, but the worms had in some cases destroyed the little clover and alfalfa growing in the uncut wheat fields. This constituted the most serious damage done by the army worms over the affected area. By July 6 there were few, if any, worms to be found in the wheat or rye fields. The absence of leaves on the wheat and rye stalks and the larval excrement on the ground were all that remained to mark the scene of battle. Beneath the soil in the wheat fields one could dig up pupae of the army worms which had not migrated from these fields or wandered into the barrier zones laid down by the irate farmers. The main outbreak covered an area the shape of an ellipse extending about 40 miles long and 18 miles wide.

Trade Cows for Soybeans

Beaufort County, N. C., farmers have 13 high-grade dairy cows and Davidson County farmers have an adequate supply of soybean seed for planting this year because of a satisfactory exchange arranged by the county agents with these two groups of farmers who are about 225 miles apart. When County Agent P. M. Hendricks, of Davidson County, learned that a group of his cooperating farmers needed some soybean seed and had some surplus cows, he took up the matter with County Agent E. P. Welch, of Beaufort County.

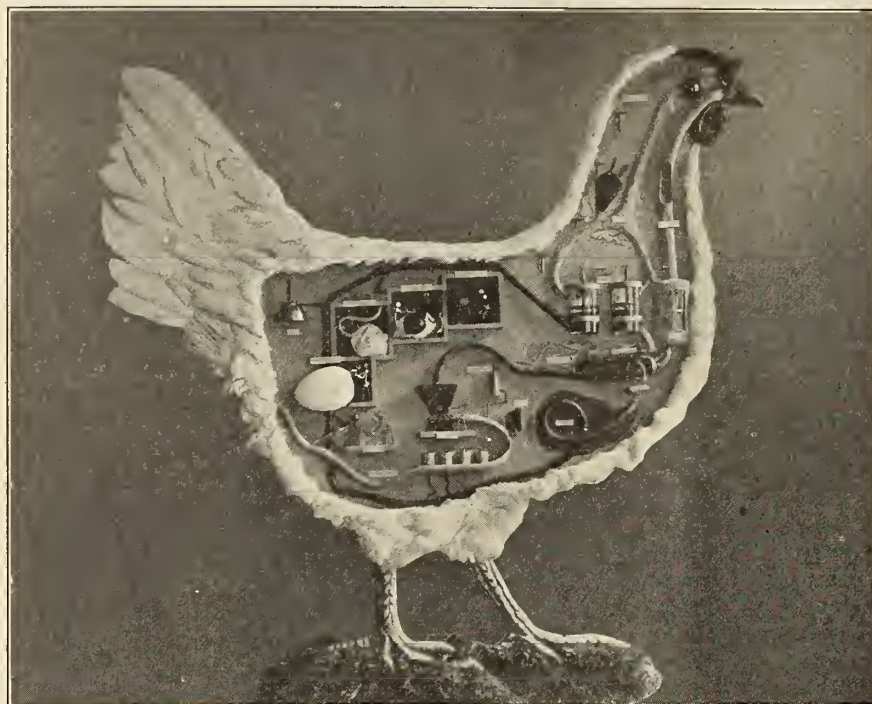
A. C. Kimrey, dairy extension specialist, was called and asked to inspect the cows and select those which would be suitable for the Beaufort farmers. A price of \$56 each was agreed upon for the 13 animals selected and the handling charges amounted to \$3 additional, making the total cost \$59 each. The Beaufort farmers set their price for soybean seed at \$1.60 for Laredos and 60 cents for Mammoth Yellows. On this basis was the exchange made.

MORE than \$2,000,000 worth of miscellaneous farm commodities alone was handled by Mississippi farmers cooperatively through cooperative marketing organizations in 1931, with the assistance of county and State extension agents, according to T. M. Patterson, marketing specialist.

Fair Association Builds Exhibit

ONE of the special display features which the Office of Exhibits of the Department of Agriculture exhibited at State and Interstate fairs in 1930 and 1931 was a mechanical hen. It was designed in 1930 to show at the Fourth

The Massachusetts State College, the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, and the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association furnished the funds for building the exhibit and it was rented to fairs for \$25. The exhibit was trans-



World's Poultry Congress in London as a part of the United States Government's exhibit. This hen stands 6 feet high with a voice of proportionate volume. It is made of wood, wallboard, feathers, and steel, and uses its voice with great effectiveness to tell how eggs are produced. It explains digestive processes by pointing out representations of the various organs in the body, some of which operate mechanically. The voice is produced by means of special phonograph records and amplifiers. Since then this exhibit has been very popular and a demand for it from county fairs has developed.

Owing to the limitation of appropriations for exhibits and the wording of the law, the Office of Exhibits is unable to lend exhibits to other than State and Interstate fairs. Consequently there seemed to be no way of making this feature available to the county fairs.

During 1931, however, the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association conceived the idea of having the mechanical hen reproduced and making it available to a circuit of fairs in its membership and last year had one built.

ported by truck from one fair to another and was in practically constant use after the middle of January. During a showing at North Station in Boston, November 16 to December 23, it was estimated that 150,000 people saw the mechanical hen.

Exhibit Advertised

In order that the exhibit might be of the greatest benefit to the fairs a very carefully thought-out advertising and publicity campaign was arranged, made up substantially as follows: News releases were sent broadcast to every daily and weekly newspaper in Massachusetts; radio broadcasts in which the record carrying the story which the talking hen tells was used as well as music and other entertainment features. The itinerary giving the dates and location of the fairs where the hen could be seen was also a part of the program. Later the Fox Movietone News took a picture of it and she was shown in all Fox theaters in the United States. Every fair advertised the fact that it was going to have the hen and carried stories to that effect in their local papers, together with other publicity matter.

Massachusetts feels that this is the beginning of a most helpful movement, and that by this method only can outstanding exhibits be made available to small fairs. It is believed that through exhibition at all of these combined fairs it will be possible to reach a large number of farmers and other citizens.

This experience in making special feature exhibits available to county fairs suggests that if near-by States of similar agricultural interest, were so organized, it would be possible, by exchanging the exhibits, for the smaller fairs in every section of the United States to have access to high-grade exhibits. This would be particularly advantageous when some discovery was made which should reach people quickly or when some timely or valuable exhibit was developed. By duplication in each region the subject matter of such an exhibit could be brought to the attention of the whole country in a relatively short time.

AT THE Kansas State Agricultural College a group of former 4-H club girls, now in college, have rented a house and are living together cooperatively as a club. This organization has promoted the prestige of club work at the institution and at the same time has furnished a splendid means for girls with a small amount of money to reduce their expenses while in college.

FORTY-THREE new 4-H clothing clubs with 380 members were added to the steadily increasing ranks of North Dakota 4-H clothing clubs in 1931, Edna Sommerfeld, specialist in charge of junior clothing work, has announced.

Among the signal accomplishments of the girls last year were the making of 17,521 new garments and household articles, the renewing of 7,514 garments, and the mending of 17,924 pairs of hose. One hundred and seventeen clubs in 30 counties had exhibits or booths at local and county fairs. Aside from their regular projects many of the girls sewed for the Red Cross and remodeled garments from their own wardrobes for needy girls in their communities.

GOLD-medal honors in the Illinois 500-Pound Butterfat Cow Club were won in 1931 by a total of 131 dairymen in 35 counties, announces Prof. C. S. Rhode, State dairy extension specialist.

Each of them got a production of 500 or more pounds of butterfat out of one or more cows they had nominated for the club. In all, 218 cows met the requirements.

The Month's Best News Story

How do you make up a local news story from economic facts? That's a question that has come our way more than frequently in recent months. E. L. Stanley, county agricultural agent for Sacramento County, Calif., gives us an answer in the April 27 issue of the Sacramento Bee and incidentally supplies this month's best news story. This story is about the condition of the poultry business in his county. To begin with, he points out that this business in 1931 amounted to over \$1,000,000 and that it was operated at a profit despite the fact that egg prices were the lowest in a generation. He shows, too, how he was aided in preparing the statement by the cost account records kept by 54 poultry growers in the county. Each of these growers, it appears, also equipped his plant with the type of poultry houses recommended for economical production by the poultry department of the University of California.

Further, County Agent Stanley points out that the bulk of egg sales by Sacramento County growers was made outside the county, bringing a very considerable amount of new money into local trade channels. It's a story calculated to interest not only the poultry growers but anyone living in the county and interested in its business development.

RIO LINDA DOES MILLION DOLLAR EGG BUSINESS

**Poultry District Operates at Profit
Despite Low Prices for
Products**

During the past year the Rio Linda poultry district of Sacramento County, one of the largest poultry sections of California, did a total estimated business of \$1,000,000 and operated at a profit despite the fact that egg prices were lowest in a generation.

These facts are brought out in a report just released by Farm Adviser E. L. Stanley based on cost-accounting records kept in the district and checked by farm-accounting specialists of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service.

\$1.09 per Hen Netted

The Stanley report shows that the average total income per hen was \$3.19, feed costs per hen were \$1.56, and the average farm income per hen was \$1.09.

Average farm income is all income for the flock less all costs, including restocking and depreciation, but not including interest on investment nor an allowance for the operator's time.

The percentage of egg income to total income was 78 per cent, the average price per dozen of all eggs of all grades for the year was 19.7 cents and the average egg production per hen was 164. It is pointed out that this latter figure is considerably above the State average.

Fifty-four Keep Records

The cost-accounting records were kept by 54 poultrymen, who installed the university type of poultry houses and who used the university type of record under the direction of E. R. Temperli, poultry adviser for the Rio Linda Poultry Farms (Inc.).

In connection with the issuance of the report, L. B. Schei, manager of the Rio Linda Poultry Farms (Inc.), says that the total bird population of the district was approximately 285,000 hens at a recent survey.

He points out that the larger part of the egg sales were made at points outside of Sacramento, thus bringing a large amount of new money into the local trade channels. He says the poultrymen of the district during the past year have built 183 sections (16 by 16) of new laying houses, 130 sections of new brooder housing, and a few new dwellings.

466,000 Chicks Brooded

The brooding records for the district for the year amounted to 466,000 chicks, as compared with 380,000 chicks for the previous year.

Do Former 4-H Club Members Go to College?

A study has just been made to determine the number of former boys' and girls' 4-H club members now enrolled in courses in agriculture and home economics at the agricultural colleges in the Central States by R. A. Turner, field agent for the Central States, United States Department of Agriculture.

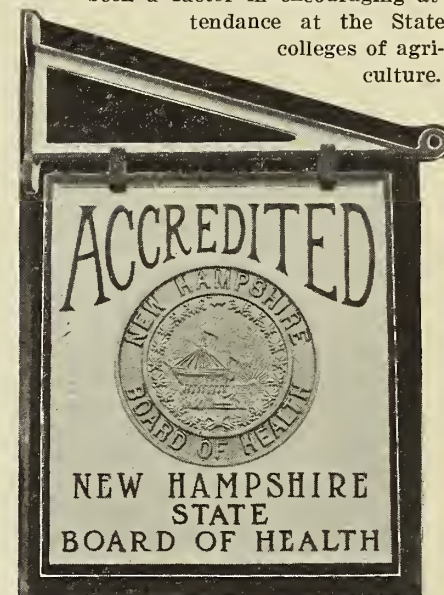
The results of the study indicate that the 4-H club movement is fostering a

desire on the part of 4-H club members to obtain additional scholastic training and is directing an increasing number toward the State colleges of agriculture.

Data submitted by 10 of the Central States show a total of 1,724 former club members enrolled in these two courses alone. Indiana leads the States reporting with 41.3 per cent of the students in agriculture and home economics listed as former 4-H club members. Kentucky ranks second with 36 per cent, and Illinois is third with 30.2 per cent. Next in order of rank are Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Iowa reported that 22 per cent of the freshmen enrolled in these courses were former 4-H club members.

When data similar to these were first obtained in 1927-28, nine States reported 751 former club members at the State colleges. This number has steadily increased with each succeeding year. In every State but one, which submitted complete data for both 1930-31 and 1931-32, the percentage of former club members was greater than that of the preceding year.

It is probably true that the awarding of scholarships to 4-H club members has been a factor in encouraging attendance at the State colleges of agriculture.



AN "ACCREDITED" sign available to all tourist establishments meeting the requirements of the State board of health was adopted at the meeting of 200 New Hampshire roadside operators.

FOURTEEN 4-H club members of Clay County, N. C., grew an average of 58 bushels of corn an acre this season as compared with the county average of 15 bushels an acre.



GOOD pictures showing extension methods are obtained by County Agent William H. Evans, of Caroline County, Md., with the use of a self-timer device which enables him to step into the picture himself. This device is attached to the cable release and can be set for any interval from one-half second to one minute. The picture above showing the county agent demonstrating forestry methods was obtained in this way.

Highways Feature New Talking Movie

An International Study of American Roads, a 6-reel motion picture in sound, with an appropriate musical score arranged by Captain Taylor Branson, conductor of the Marine Band, and played by that famous organization under his direction, has recently been completed by the Office of Motion Pictures for the Bureau of Public Roads.

The extent of our highway system, service of the highways to the people, highway construction methods, and types of traffic served comprise the major portion of the subject matter, although the use of locally available road-building materials, effect of pneumatic and solid tires, weight and speed of vehicles, and the proper selection of road surfaces to meet the needs of the traffic using them are also presented.

An introductory speech by Thomas H. MacDonald, chief, Bureau of Public Roads, expresses the hope that seeing this picture will bring a better understanding among the road builders themselves as well as establish a greater interest in the mind of every individual who in any manner uses or is affected by the highways of the United States.

This is standard 35-millimeter "sound-on-film" suitable for use on any 35-millimeter sound-on-film projector.

Borrowers pay transportation charges from and to Washington, D. C. Application for loan should be made to the Office of Motion Pictures, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Office of Motion Pictures in New Quarters

Visitors to the Department of Agriculture in Washington will now find the Office of Motion Pictures installed in the building at Sixth and B Streets SW., formerly occupied by the Bureau of Fisheries. To make room for the west section of the extensible building being constructed to house the department, it was necessary to find temporary quarters for this office, pending the construction of a new laboratory and the section that is to house the offices. The move of the Bureau of Fisheries into the new Department of Commerce building vacated quarters well suited for the activities of the Office of Motion Pictures. The installation of the complicated laboratory and studio paraphernalia has been under way for some time, and the office is now busy catching up with interrupted work. Extension workers will find a visit to this office well worth while.

Rural Electric Lines in New Hampshire

Enough rural electric line to reach from Concord, N. H., to Chicago, Ill., has been constructed in New Hampshire in the past four years as a result of the farm bureau 5-year plan to bring electricity to 5,000 farms in the State in the four years. Virtually 54 per cent of the farm homes are now electrified, or a total of 8,000.

The 5-year plan provides a minimum monthly guaranty for 60 months, sufficient to protect the company against loss, while the subscriber is building up his current consumption, through the installation of household and farm equipment, to the point where the extension line is self-supporting.

Plans for Rural Homes

Copies of 23 sketch plans for farm-houses submitted to the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership by the Committee on Home and Village Housing are available to farmers and rural dwellers, as long as the supply lasts, by application to the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The sketches show houses ranging from 2-room 1-story structures without basements to more pretentious homes of 2 stories with 8 to 10 rooms. They were selected from those furnished for public distribution by State colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture, farm magazines, and trade associations.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Saturday, August 6

Farm economics help older club members. 4-H club boy from Ohio.

Our club learns how to plan and serve meals. 4-H club girl from Iowa.

Is 4-H club work practical? State 4-H club leader from Iowa.

What's doing in the 4-H clubs. I. W. Hill, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Early American Music

Yankee Doodle (Original Version)

Yankee Doodle (Modern Version)

America----- Carey.

Star-Spangled Banner- Key-Smith.

Hail, Columbia----- Fyles.

Home, Sweet Home----- Payne.

Washington's March.

The Girl I Left Behind Me.

Brandywine Quickstep.

THE produce grown by 238 club members in Catawba County, N. C., this year amounted in value to \$8,885.59, of which \$3,843.44 was profit, says the county farm agent.

·ACROSS·THE·EDITOR'S·DESK·

An Extension Epic

IF YOU WANT a real extension story, read about the last 15 years in Navajo and Apache Counties, Ariz. It's a real epic. I'll let County Agent Charles R. Fillerup tell the tale. He says, "In 1916, when extension work in these two counties started, 40 per cent of the farm people in Navajo County made their cash incomes from freighting to Fort Apache and the Indian Agency at White River. It was recognized that this condition would not continue. Immediately, we began to work toward sustenance production. The farm bureaus of the district and the agent laid plans for the development of the district's agriculture. These plans centered about supplying home-raised food and developing an agriculture that would support livestock, chiefly dairy cows, hogs, and chickens. That was over 15 years ago. To-day, the poverty and distress which threatened to come from the loss of revenues from freighting to Fort Apache have been replaced with revenue from producing dairy herds, flocks of well-bred chickens, and gardens and fields large enough to support the home plant."

It's been an uphill fight with long odds against them that County Agent Fillerup and his people have made. I think, though, that he has answered in convincing fashion the question, "Why employ a county extension agent?"

The Tabloid Farm

IN A RECENT EDITORIAL in the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, I find an excellent description of what looks to be a new extension problem. At least, it's new from the standpoint of the number of its kind that the extension worker is likely to have to deal with. I introduce the tabloid farm. Says the Journal:

"In line with the thrift garden development and a decentralization movement caused by unemployed city folk moving back to the country where eating is observed with charming regularity, it seems logical that ultimately there will emerge a third development, namely the tabloid farm.

"The tabloid farm will be from one-half acre to several acres in extent. On it may be raised vegetables, fruit and poultry, and perchance a pig. With the exception of a few dry groceries, the table will be provided for.

"The little farm idea, as heretofore promoted, has not resulted in the success expected, because most folks were loath to get outside the city, when work and high wages were plentiful. But it is possible that there is now an awakening to the benefits and that ultimately a great many will see the delights of dwelling every man under his own vine and under his own fig tree."

To what extent will the tabloid farmer and the tabloid farm require extension assistance? How many have we already on our hands? What is being done to aid them or to discourage them? What will be the effect of their production on the farmer whose sole business is farming?

They Planted Trees

THE CROWNING FEATURE in a day devoted to a county-wide exchange of shrubbery and sale of trees in Adams County, Nebr., was the making of awards to pioneer tree planters of the county. They were Mrs. Ellen Kernan, who planted trees in Adams County 59 years ago, Mrs. W. F. Crosier, who planted them 57 years ago, and J. N. Bourne who had a 47-year record to his credit. It was an event on which county agent Elliot Davis and the 17 project clubs in gardening of the county worked hard. Those in attendance took home 14,000 trees to plant and the number of shrubs exchanged was legion. Tree planting, it would seem, was made the fashion in Adams County.

What Becomes of Them?

WHAT BECOMES of the winners of 4-H club contests? That's a question about which a world of guessing is done. The facts are at hand on America's representatives for the past 12 years in the International Dairy Judging Contest held each year in England. These former 4-H champions are to be found in many lines of activity. The greater bulk of them are engaged in some part of to-day's great program for agriculture. Among them are to be found farmers and farm managers, officials in cooperative marketing associations, farm organization workers, county agricultural agents, teachers of agriculture, and dairy herd testers. One, too, is a successful rural minister. Those not in some profession or business are in college. Not one but is making good.

In the description of what the members of the Iowa group are doing, I read this comment, "None of them ever miss an opportunity to help with club work in their counties." The same attitude, I find, is true of the representatives on these teams from other States that have been in these international contests. They give us a reassuring answer to the question we started with, "What becomes of the winners of 4-H club contests?"

After Eighteen Years

ON MAY 8, 1914, Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States signed the Smith-Lever Act. Speaking in retrospect, A. F. Lever, coauthor of the act, said recently, "The Smith-Lever Act struck a new note in teaching and uncovered something different in the realms of education. The great dream of agriculture has been to develop a leadership capable of organizing agriculture as an effective fighting force in behalf of its ideals.

"Such leadership we have in the army of devoted county agricultural and home demonstration agents of the country, under whose wise guidance and steady influence, agriculture to-day is better organized, better directed, more united in thought and more fixed in fundamental aims and aspirations than at any time in its history."

This is surely high tribute, coming as it does from one who expected great things from extension work, and who, it seems, after 18 years, has not been disappointed. In present difficulties and discouragement, I think we may well take heart at these generous words from Mr. Lever.

R. B.

EDUCATIONAL POSTERS TELL THE STORY AT A GLANCE

AN effective educational poster contains one dominating idea, presented simply enough to be understood and clearly enough to be convincing. Text and illustration reinforce each other.

Such posters strengthen the extension appeal through suggestion as well as by direct statement. Placed in school-rooms, banks, and shop windows, posters keep constantly before the eyes of the community the main objectives of the extension program.

EARLY BROILERS PAY
FOR HIGHEST PRICES AND LARGER PROFITS
MARKET BROILERS EARLY

APRIL 40¢ per pound

JULY 20¢ per pound

Prices paid at cooperative cantal sales

	March	April	July	August
1927	35¢	42¢	20¢	19¢
1928	37¢	41¢	28¢	25¢
a year ago	37½¢	41½¢	24¢	22¢

TO GET BROILERS ON THE MARKET DURING MARCH AND APRIL, HATCH OFF IN JANUARY AND FIRST TWO WEEKS IN FEBRUARY

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Georgia State College of Agriculture and United States Department of Agriculture Co-operating. Authorized in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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Layout and printed reproduction of poster made for the Georgia Extension Service

THE OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF VISUAL INSTRUCTION AND EDITORIAL WORK, IS PREPARED TO MAKE UP LAYOUTS OF POSTERS, SINGLY OR IN SERIES, FOR THE USE OF EXTENSION WORKERS FROM MATERIAL SENT IN BY THEM

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